The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.496.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Upcountry.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	53	Per Annum	65
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Upcountry Rates include postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,,	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,917 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. Stabbart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th May 1876, at 6 P.M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Tuticorin	14
,, Ratnagherry	7	,, Colombo	15
,, Vingorla	7	,, Galle	16
,, Goa (Pangim)	8	,, Trincomalee	19
,, Carwar	8	,, Madras	21
,, Mangalore	9	,, Coconada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Cochin	12	,, Callingapatam	25
,, Cochin	12	,, Kopilpoint	25
,, Alleppey	12	,, False Point	26
		Arrives CALCUTTA	28

Cargo can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Beharein, Soumbaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aicheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bassorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th May 1876, at 6 P.M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSREH	24
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Mahomerah	24
,, Kussel	12	,, Fao	24
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Bushire	26
,, Linga	16	,, Linga	29
,, Bahrein	18	,, Bunder Abbas	30
,, Bushire	18	,, Jask	31
,, Fao	20	,, Gwader	June. 5
,, Mahomerah	20	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrives BUSREH	21	Arrives BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and carrying Government Stores and Troops, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on the MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th May 1876, at 6 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th May 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch ports.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, and on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Alexandria	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Messina	26	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Ancona	50	34	14	
Venice	50	34	14	
Trieste	50	34	14	
Malta	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	60	36	16	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 8 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
EGYPTIA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
ITALIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

After the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 14th and 28th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, without notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Purser on board.

The time of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Mummum Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all about 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage to Great England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S.S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs.	300
,, MALTA	,,	400
,, LIVERPOOL	,,	500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	2429	550	6th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	13th—Suez, &c
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S Murray	3663	600	14th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2735	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massajee, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massajee, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 15th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Massajee.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. THIBET, Captain C. H. Eastley, (2,593 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chests of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 12th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 1st May 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALLAFEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 260 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	17th May.
EUROPA	2877	424	23d April. 29th April. 14th June.
INDIA	2269	500	20th May. 27th May. 19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	495	17th June. 24th June. 19th August.

And regularly thereafter. Rates of Passage and Freight according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers on this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

HUGHES AND NEPHEW'S LINE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PASSAGE—£45.

THE favourite Steamship CELLA, 1,666 Tons Register, will sail for LIVERPOOL about the end of May. She has good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Shipping Agents, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MINERVA,	3,124,	400,	on 10th May 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 25th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 ...	£30 0 ...	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0 ...	£25 10 ...	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0 ...	£24 0 ...	£12 2
To Aden	£17 0 ...	£13 0 ...	£ 6 1½

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per Ship MARLBOROUGH, Captain Sampson, from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Ship Marlborough.

Bombay, 28th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE

Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.

Factories : Aberdeen and London.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JERAJ CHAPSI, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

WRLAWAROO and RATANWAROO, } Applicants.
Widows.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased has been made to this Court by the abovenamed Applicants as two of the Executors named in the said Will. All persons concerned therein are apprized of the same.

Dated this first day of May 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicants' Proctors.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st May for six months certain, the commodious and well situated BUNGALOW, completely furnished, now in the occupation of J. M. Maclean, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE UPPER-STORIED COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Colonel J. Ballard, R.E. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. Rent Rs. 75.

Another BUNGALOW at the foot of Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 65. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FURNISHED SPACIOUS APARTMENTS in Fort for a month. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 2ND MAY.

The performance will commence with the Comedietta, entitled "ORANGE BLOSSOMS."

To be followed by the New Extravaganza in Two Acts,

CAMARALZAMAN ! ! !

OR

THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.

During the Burlesque will be introduced NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW CHORUSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at English Ho el.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. M. COMERFORD.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, FROM CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of this Steamer and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to us for signature.

Captain Williamson will not be accountable for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Steamer's Deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZANTE are hereby informed that that vessel proceeds to Kurrachee on the 4th instant, and that all CLAIMS against her must be passed by the Captain and sent to our Office for PAYMENT on or before that date.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Fox.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS AT ONCE.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Trinacria.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

WANTED,

FOR TREACHER & COMPANY'S POONA ESTABLISHMENT, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER, Portugese preferred.

Apply with Testimonials to

THE MANAGER, Byculla.

PARTNERSHIP.

WANTED, a PARTNER with moderate Capital, in an ESTABLISHED LITERARY UNDERTAKING. One prepared to take an active part in the management preferred. Address "A. B. C.," care of H. Bicknell, Esq., Solicitor, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON by "Alderney," of Long Acre, together with a pair of handsome Bay Pegu Ponies, 5 years old and sound. Apply to

C. E. BENN,
Elphinstone Circle.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Army and Navy Stores, Limited, by VAUGHAN-JONES'S celebrated Cordial and Dock tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottle.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, for rebuilding 13 PENDALLS and 8 SUBHEDARS' QUARTERS in the lines of H. M.'s 21st Regiment, N. F., Boree Bunder.

Specification of work can be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, C. E,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY TO HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 82nd Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 82nd Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 9,840, being the 50th Instalment on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rs. 2,694, being the 16th Instalment on account of the TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER PURSHOTUM TERSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, died intestate this 4th January, in Kutch, intestate, on or about the 29th November 1871, leaving him surviving me the Undersigned THUCKER ASSUR PURSHOTUM his only son, heir and legal representative according to Hindoo Law. That the said Thucker Purshotum Tersey was in his lifetime seized of and otherwise well entitled to the lands, hereditaments and premises described below, and I have applied to the Collector of Bombay and to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to transfer into my name the said properties from the name of my said father, Thuker Purshotum Tersey, in whose name they stand at present. All persons having any claims on the said properties either by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor, at his Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which the transfer will be completed and any claim preferred thereafter will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 1st day of May 1876.

શ્રી ઘાસાર પરશોતમ.

THUCKER ASSUR PURSHOTUM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

1stly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, admeasuring about 284 square yards, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, newly built and standing thereon, situated, lying and being at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Fort and Colaba, facing towards the East of the said Mody Khana Street, formerly and now occupied by Assur Purshotum and his tenants. The said pieces of land upon which the said house is built are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 731 for Ground Rent and under No. 106 for Pension and Tax, and the said house is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 73. And the said premises are bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the Rampart Row, on or towards the West by Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Pittamber Narayen, and on or towards the South by the house and premises of the said Assur Purshotum. 2ndly hereinafter described.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, admeasuring 169 square yards with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, newly built and standing thereon, situated, lying and being at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Fort and Colaba, facing towards the East of the said Mody Khana Street, formerly and now occupied by the tenants of the said Assur Purshotum, and the said piece of Land upon which the said House is built is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 733 for Ground Rent, and the said house is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 74. And the said premises are bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the Rampart Row, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the house and premises of the said Assur Purshotum, 1stly hereinabove described, and on or towards the South by the property of Ramjee Chutoor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs.* 1,000 *for the whole Term of Life.*

Age.	With Profits. Yearly.			Without Profits. Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	3	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ENGLISHMAN, good Salesman, Accountant and Correspondent, fifteen years' Bombay experience, is open to an engagement. Address "L.M., *Gazette*.

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN BOARD and LODGING in a respectable European Family. Terms moderate. Address "K. L.," Office of this Paper.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD, with a suite of comfortable Rooms for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN or a MARRIED COUPLE in a Bungalow at Byculla conveniently situated in all respects. Apply "Q.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Milan built convertible Self-Driving Victoria Park Phaeton and pair of Grey Horses, with Harness Phaeton 1,300, Horses 800, Turnout for Rs. 1,900 Apply to J. P. WATSON, Messrs. Watson & Co., Church Gate.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

REVISED LIST—MARCH 1876.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	33 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	Rs. 33 0	18 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	28 0	15 8
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

TREACHER & Co.'s Finest Creaming	Rs. 45 0	25 0
Do. do. half pints	...	14 0
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.'s Finest Dry	45 0	25 0
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	46 0	25 0
DRY SILLERY	40 0	22 0
FINE SPARKLING	34 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	29 0	16 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR	26 0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or }	Rs.	9	8 ...
PETIT MEDOC { Breakfast Wines }		12	0 7 0
MEDOC, Superior		15	0 9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine)		20	0 11 0
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner)		24	0 14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }		30	0 16 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0
POMMARD	25 0	13 8
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE	18 8	10 8
CHABLIS	17 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 17 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	43 0	23 8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	42 0	23 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,,	37 0	19 8
NIERSTEIN ,,	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM ,,	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ,,	24 0	...
LAUBENHEIM ,,	17 8	10 0

MOSELLES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 35 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 8
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 8
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	17 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE ,,	29 0	15 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,,	..	14 0
WINNINGEN ,,	21 0	...

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	19 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	27 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	20 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY	26 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	26 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	26 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	36 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

	Per	Bottle.
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 4 0	2 4
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	3 12	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from the } Green	7 0	3 12
Monastery ... } Yellow	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	3 8	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	3 8	2 8
CREME DE CITRONELLE	3 4	...
CREME DE ROSE	3 4	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE	3 4	1 12
ANISETTE	3 4	...
VERMOUTH	1 4	...
MILK PUNCH	...	1 12
FREEMASONS' LIQUEUR	...	1 12
	Per	Dozen.
GINGER WINE	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE	...	...
ORANGE BITTERS	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	44 0	24 0
POMALO AND ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS }		
WINE BITTERS		

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PIANO

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a Series of Portraits, Groups, and Views taken in connection with the Royal Tour in India and by desire of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 1ST MAY 1876.

Up to the time of writing we have no Home telegrams of to-day's date and are therefore without anything later respecting the Liverpool Cotton Market than Saturday's messages which we published in our issue of this morning.

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday the only quoted change was an advance of 1s. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed, other things being unchanged from the previous day.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is quoted the same as on Thursday last, except Fives-and-a half which have advanced from 88 to 89. Indian Bank shares, with the one exception of a decline of 10s. per share in Chartered, are the same as quoted on the previous Saturday.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 29th ultimo shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O. Inc. Rs			25,64,679
Do do Branches	,,	,,	7,76,437
Deposits	Dec.	,,	6,21,241
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	4,78,713
Loans	,,	,,	1,56,058
Bills Discounted.....	,,	,,	1,47,361
Cash with Correspondents	,,	,,	23,196
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	,,	2,14,763

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm without quotable alteration. There has been no demand worth speaking of for Bank paper, and within an equally limited amount of private bills offering, there has been nothing to influence the market either way. To all appearance we are not likely to see much movement now until we hear the result of Wednesday's biddings for Council drafts. If the supposed limit of 1s. 8¼d. is maintained we are low enough for the time being, but if any allotments are made under that figure a sudden drop in rates here would probably take place. We quote to-day on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand.	1s. 8. 11-16d. to 23-32 per Rupee
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d. to 31-32 ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s 9d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d. ,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand has advanced to ¼ to 3/16 premium ; for 60 days' sight we still quote 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in strong request and rates have been advanced to-day about ¼ per cent. without bringing out sellers. We now quote Fours, Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs.103¼.

THE SHARE MARKET is strong and active. Bank of Bombays are in request at a further advance of a half per cent. Spinning and Weaving shares are very active at higher prices. We quote an advance of Rs. 60 in Alliance, Rs. 10 in Colabas, Rs. 25 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 5 in Fleming, Rs. 15 in Great Easterns, Rs. 10 in Jewras Balloos, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits, Rs. 5 in Orientals and Rs. 25 per share in Sassoons. The New Berar Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 higher, but there is no other change in Press Companies.

THE COTTON MARKET to-day has been almost at a standstill. In full-pressed Cotton we have not heard of a single transaction, and although on the Green dealers have been willing to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, it has not been sufficient to induce buyers to operate. The receipts for the two days have been 11,684 bales, making 17, 786 bales for the three days.

THE FREIGHT MARKET has been particularly strong for steamers and a large business has been done both ready and to arrive at £2 5 per ton. The Vixen has been fixed for Liverpool at £2.5 with 50 tons concessions at £1. By sail the state of things is exactly reversed. A large number of reiets are in the market without finding buyers, and we cannot quote Iron ships now as better than £1 17-6 to £2, Wooden ships £1-12 6 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS.—The feeling in the Bazaar to-day has been rather more cheerful, but being mail-day there has been nothing doing from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number [illegible] Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	8p.c*	Agra Bank	86
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	710
8,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
60,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	118
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

0€	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,100
80€	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
30€	2,500	all		Bhowanygur M. & F. Co.	1,350
10€	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,090
40€	750	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
40€	1,000	750		Choksi Spinning.....	740
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	880
1,500	1,250	all	62p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.....	910xd
1,500	1,000	all		Great Eastern	1,125xd
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	960
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co....	985
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	500	...	...	Khandelah Spinning	800
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khan a Manufacture S. & W. Co.	910
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,070
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,025xd
5,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,13 xd
1,050	1,000	all	60p.s	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,14 xd
1,000	225	all	60p.s	Oriental.....	230 xd
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	350
1,800	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	8 0
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ..	850
800	1,000	250	125p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 29th April compared with the statement issued on the 22nd April :—

LIABILITIES.	22nd April. Rs.	29th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ..... ,, 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,48,87,754	1,67,51,733
Do. do. do. at Branches.	29,47,157	37 29,594
Other Deposits	1,16,03,131	1,09,81 890
Post Bills	48,344	53,386
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,9,,816	5,11,650
	4,10,51,502	4,39,06,253
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	57,60,172	62,38,885
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,20,664	18,02,746
Loans on Security of do. do.	57,39,703	53,95,761
Current Accounts, overdrawn	16,418	16 666
Bills Discounted	1,25,81,231	1,27,28,592
Stamps	4,060	4,111
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,15,23		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,80,123	3,80,123
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,59,192	1,82,383
Cash and Currency Notes	1,50 99,339	1,7 ,46 952
	4,10,51,572	4 39 96,253

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE proceeds of last week's issue of Council bills have given a little ease in money, the more so as Government has paid in cash to meet them instead of merely drawing the amount out of its existing balance in the Bank. But to this extent alone can it be said that the stringent state of monetary matters is ameliorated. The money has gone into circulation outside, or in reduction of debts owing to the Bank, and the private deposits remain exactly as they were last week. Such being the case, the serious relapse in exchange, which has followed this slight easing of the monetary pressure, is much to be regretted, if it should again stop the Secretary of State's regular drawings. Regular supplies of money are required here, although trade is so very dull, and there are no prospects of large shipments of silver. The London price of that metal is quoted down to 53¾d., but it is pretty certain there are no supplies, and a very moderate buying would, no doubt, put up the price again. Exchange is working in a very uncertain see-saw way just now, an uncertainty created almost entirely by the India Office reticence as to its intentions for a moderate time forward, and an uncertainty which is working havoc with trade and finance. Rates go up one week, and down the next, without any apparent cause, and as there has been so sharp a fall this week, it may be argued without any great exhibition of folly that they will rebound next.

Although the Bank of Bengal's rates have been reduced 1 per cent. to-day, it does not necessarily follow that they will continue to run down speedily till they reach an ordinary level. It must be remembered that the new Bank Act comes into force on Monday, and with it the practical diversion of the great bulk of the Government balances from the assistance of trade. The present strength of the Bank arises in a great measure from the possession of those balances, now standing at 3½ crores, which, in bye-gone times, could have been largely utilized, but which it would now be very unsafe to apply in that way. It does not, therefore, appear that a really easy money market will be attained until cash comes into possession of the public in one way or other, either by Council bills or silver, neither of which are likely to come out in face of present rates of sterling exchange. The Bank's rates are still very high, 10 per cent. demand—11½ thirty days, and 12½ sixty days, and to-day's reduction may be more properly attributed to principle than to expediency, the proportion of cash to liabilities having increased from 48⅓ to 52⅔ per cent.

The public leaning on the Bank has declined considerably, no doubt, owing to receipt of India Council telegraphic remittances ; the loans and credits have declined 20 lakhs, and the bills discounted 4 lakhs. The cash balances have increased 18 lakhs, from Government having paid in cash to meet its drafts.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling became very dull on last mail-day, and business was done at a decline of a half per cent. on the rates that had been steadily ruling throughout the week. Since then the depression has made further way, and the tone of the market is very flat and uncertain. The home silver market has again broken, and notwithstanding all the information that has lately been gathered as to present position and future supplies of that metal, there is so little of it really tangible and reliable information, that any downward turn in the market creates renewed distrust. Should the Secretary of State, as is anticipated, adhere to the limit of 1-5*d.* for Council bills on Wednesday next ; the silver market will likely be tested by buying for India, and until then speculation on the future is almost useless. Some of the Banks have been decided buyers this week, and bills being few on offer, rates have declined under the operation, both for ready and forward delivery, document bills now occupying the position in rates which Bank bills did a week ago. The most of the week's business has been concentrated in the past three days, remitters not accepting the fall at once. Transactions between Banks took place to some extent at 1-9½ six months, and 1-8⅝ demand, but private buying has been limited, and the rates for it only 1-9 1/16 to 1-9 six months, and 1-8¾ down to 1-8⅝ on demand. Telegraphic transfer has not been much enquired for ; a little was done yesterday at 1-8 9/16, and to-day rates are lower again, six months' sight bills having been sold at 1-8 15/16. Credits have brought from 1-9 3/16 to 1-9 1/16, and document bills 1-9½ to 1-9 3/16 payment, and to 1-9½ acceptance. For forward delivery, about June, transactions have to-day been arranged at 1-9½ and 1-9. The following are to day's closing rates, for delivery this mail :—

Bank telegraphic transfer.....	1-8½
Bank bills, on demand	1 8 9-16
Ditto, 3 months' sight	1-8 11-16 to ⅝
Ditto, 6 do.	1 8½ to 15-16
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1-9 to 1-16
Document bills ditto.	1-9½ to 3-16

France.—For three months' sight documents f.2-22½ to 23 is quoting, and for six months' 2-24½ to 25.

Hongkong.—There has been very little done this week, and rates may be quoted par on demand, and 98 8 sixty days'.

China.—Rates futher advanced towards departure of the steamers, and private thirtyday bills brought 216 to 216½ ; quotations are now nominal, but may be called about 217.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Within the last few days a very marked improvement in the public *feeling* towards shares has been witnessed, and buyers have been willing to give prices for forward delivery a good deal in excess of the quotations lately current. So far, this has not led to a large business, simply owing to the firmness of holders, who, having waited so long for a moving of the waters, seem generally disposed to try to reap some advantage from the good prospects ahead. There is an increasing number of transactions for ready cash, but they are mostly of small amount ; altogether the market may be said to look better now than it has done for months past.

Government Securities have been favourably influenced, and mark a good rise for the week. A good many buying orders of moderate amount have been in the market, and the total business done is considerable. Prices have gradually and steadily advanced during the week. Fours from 99⅝ up to 100⅜. Four-and-a halfs from 100½ to 101, and Five-and-a-halfs from 102½ to 102⅝ ; in the last named stock there has been further speculative buying for time, up to 103⅜ having been given for such contracts. This afternoon the market is rather flat, and quotations may be put as under :

4	per cents.	...	100⅜
4½	,,	...	101⅛
5½	,,	...	102¼

Dealings in railway stocks have taken place as under : East India, 272 ; Oude and Rohilkund, 128.

Bank Shares are not moving to any extent, a few Bengal's have been placed at 1,460.

Tea Stocks are in much better enquiry, the favourable accounts that have been coming down from the gardens now receiving confirmation by the samples of new tea that have arrived, and which brought from 12 to 6 annas per lb. more than opening supplies of last season. The tightness and scarcity of money are hampering operators, and on that account there is not much ready cash business to report at higher prices, but for a good many stocks, principally of the Darjeeling district, buyers have to be found at much better prices than for a long time past. In ready money business the following is reported :—Singell 99 to 103. Central Cachar 132, Luckimpore 131. Burkola 100, Bishnauth ex-dividend 352, Kalacherra 160, Tukvar 101, Lower Assam 40, Monacherra contributory 67.

Spinning Mill Shares are also coming a little more into favour, but do not seem likely to go much higher until the half year's working is seen. This is understood to have been universally good during the earlier months, but latterly prices have not been quite so favourable, although there is still a large business going on. Barnagore's have been sold at 77½ and 76, Howrah's at 69 and 68. Oriental's at 66, Goosery's at 2-12, and Bowreah's at 82. Time-bargains have been gone into in this department also, at considerably enhanced price.

Coal Shares.—Equitable's have been done at 160.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam's have brought the advanced rate of 435, and Bengal Iron 1 to 2 premium ; Carew and Co. the previous rate of 114, and Strand Bank 10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE *s. s.* OCRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and seventy deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ELECTRA, 668 tons, Captain G. Thomsen, which, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Chittagong (March 6th), brought a general cargo.

THE SHIP MARATHON, 1139 tons, Captain Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Cardiff (November 23rd), brought a cargo of 1,578 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP SEAFORTH, 1,102 tons, Captain H. Brawley, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (November 16th), brought a cargo of 1,669 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE SHIP ASHGROVE, 1,348 tons, Captain P. McFarlane, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Liverpool (December 16th), brought 1.741 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE *s. s.* PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Betham, and two hundred and ninety one deck passengers.

THE SHIP PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, 1,836 tons, Captain J. Ratt, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Greenock (October 30th), brought a cargo of 1,580 tons coals. The vessels, is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE *s. s.* Ambassador, 1,258 tons, Captain R. R. Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (April 13th), via Tellicherry, with a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* OKALA, 315 tons, Captain T. H. Frank, sailed yesterday for Kattawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. H. Wilson, and two hundred and seventy eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s. s.* TENERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mails, 1 352 chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Penang—Mr. J. W. Marshall. For Galle.—Mr. R. Brock, and servant.

ANCHOR LINE *s. s.* Francesia arrived yesterday evening from Liverpool, April 1st, with the following passengers :—Mr. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, and ayah, Mrs. Wilson, two Misc. Wilson, Mrs. Walton, Col Soady, Mr. Chrystal, Dr. Forsyth, Mr. E. L. Denslop, Miss. Rosa Ross, and Miss Gardiner.

THE B. I. S. N Co.'s s.s. UMBALA, 495 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. and Mrs. Loch, Col. Wilkins, Mr. Ivanr, Lieut. Passas, a Persian lady and four children, Mr. Taplin, and eighty-seven deck passengers.

THE *s. s.* STRATHLEVEN, 1,588 tons, Captain W. Pearson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Craig and child, Miss. Appleton, Miss. Taylor, Captain and Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Toulmin, three children and E. F. servant, Mr. F. St. Clare Williams, Master and two children, Mrs. Olive and two infants, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelock, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McAlpine, and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, six children and one N. F. servant, Captain M. H. Heyes, and Mr. E. A. Shestridri.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Pearl(s).....	Ashton	Carwar, Apr 26.
	Ambassador (s).....	Williamson ...	Calcutta, Apr 13.
	Umballa (s).....	Turner	Bussorah, Apr 12.
	Hoogly	Selders	Rio de Janeiro, Apr 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Zambesi (s)	Symons	Aden and Suez.
	Teheran (s).....	Johnson	China, &c.
	Strealhleven (s).....	Pearson.....	Liverpool.
	Akola (s)	Franks	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The steamer Pearl, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Virginia Schillizzi s—115 cases paper, and 350 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Strealhleven s—10 cases cast steel, and 15 casks zinc sheets, Abdoollaly Sumsoodin ; 30 bags chalk, Watson, Bogle and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Abydos s—2,416 bars iron, Tyebally Essubally.

Galatea s—36 cases bar soap, 20 cases candles, and 5 casks salt, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co ; 50 boxes candles, Bhaichund Roopchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis—2 casks claret, D B Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia—2 bales rags, Churmdass Chaturbhoos ; 300 bags gall, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 180 bales cotton, Noopchund Nowrungroy.

Philosopher—50 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell, and Co ; 125 bags myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.

Helen Scott—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Centurian—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Aldergrove—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 113 bales cotton, Becherdass Manchund ; 125 chests opium, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Circassian—500 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Kheraam—59 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 200 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Streathleven s—90 bags myrabollams, and 83 bags turmeric, Jumnadass Lallbhoy.

Tuscany s—250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co.

Trentham Hall s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Reili Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 30 bales wool, Nensey Mevjee ; 45 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 50 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee ; 125 cwts cutch yara, Khetsey Dhrumsey.

Boadicia s—200 bags wheat, Reili Brothers ; 200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 35 bales wool, Narrondass Hurridass ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 41 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee ; 102 cwts coir yarn, Mahadevjee Ghella.

Zampah s—800 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 25 bales wool, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 19 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Khakey ; 40 bales wool, Mowjee Koorpal ; 30 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Rustomjee Nowrojee ; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 42 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Khakey ; 100 bales cotton, Bennett and Co ; 72 bales cotton, Munsookram Kandass ; 23 bales cotton, Khuttow Ludha ; 160 bales cotton, Chimsey Jaitha ; 100 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass ; 101 bales hemp, Vulubdass Vundrandass.

Spartan s—75 bales cotton, N Muthooradass Nensey ; 100 bales cotton, Ruschordass Vurjeewandass ; 44 bales cotton, Nathoo Sewjee ; 55 bales cotton, Wadee Mooljee Goculdass ; 25 bales cotton, Jewraj Baloo ; 108 bales cotton, Laljee Naronjee.

Monte Moro s—8.0 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glengyle s—10,000 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 260 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed.

Autocrat s—393¼ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 100 bales hemp, Dayal Jairaz ; 2,000 bags rapeseed, W Nicol and Co ; 106 cases shoes, Pershoy Asseur.

Deccan s—15 bales skins, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 12 bales skins, Dhurumsey Veljee ; 2 bales carpets, R L South rn and Co ; 65 bales cotton waste and 7 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Joosub ; 5 bales hid s, N Jehangerjee ; 24 bales hide, and 112 bags turmeric, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Seringapatam,—2,272 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan s—25 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Benefactress—3,000 bags linseed, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Wallo Castle, 160 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Consett s—770 bags ground nuts and 2,500 bags wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Minerva s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Minerva s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 450 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Minerva s—8 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SICILLY.

Lady Lasgar - 7,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi s—2 packages silk, H M Ebram and S Mirjee.

Teheran s—250 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 5 casks storax fluid, Abdoolhosein Peyamally ; 156 bags patchuck, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, David Cassoon and Co ; 30 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 14½ chests opium, Pampurtap Calcoram ; 26 chests opium, Tezpall Nursi gdass ; 23 chests opium, Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy ; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder ; 18 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 80 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 60 chests opium, Ebram Noordin ; 23 chests opium, Ebram Dajeebhoy Jugnath ; 31 chests opium, Hajee Aba Hajee Rahimtoola ; 12 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 19 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 7 chests opium, Sariman Dowlatram ; 7 chests opium, H John Mahamed H Khaluck ; 8 chests opium, Buldewdass Ruttonlall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—5 chests opium, Hurnarain Manockram ; 6 chests opium, Buldewdass Ruttonlall ; 15½ chests opium, Tata and Co,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30TH April 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·707
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·2
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·756
Extent of cloud ; the whole sky clouded=1.	·34
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ...	88·1
Minimum do. do.	80·9
General Direction of wind	NW, W, NW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	251

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

996 Autocrat (s), White—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1834 Deccan (s), Gad—Mails, 8th May.
1266 Glengyle (s), Kayil—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
1200 Cape Comorin, Haswell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1558 Circassian, Clarke—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward Bates & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Bennett—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1400 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1039 Khorassan, Connell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1758 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1059 Philosopher, Evans—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1490 Prince Fredrick, Clague—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL OR HAVRE.

1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

865 Boadicia (s), Smith—N. Manockjee & Co.
1157 Monte Moro (s), Irvine—Finlay, Muir & Co.
916 Spartan (s), Cooper—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1064 Tuscany (s), Harbord—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1067 Trentham, Hall—Gaddum & Co. Graham & Co.
821 Virginia Schillizi (s), Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1097 Zampa (s), Lawson—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

851 Lauderdale, Rice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
793 St. Andrew, Dickson—Gaddum & Co.
281 Wild Wave, Batchelo:—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1128 River Nith, Fisher—Knoop & Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

1047 Dinapore, Yexley—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1232 Bargany, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1022 Berteaux, Davis—Farnham & Co.
1207 Lady Lisgar, Houghton—Ditto.
831 Ottawa (s), Thompson—Walkart Brothers.
1153 Seringapatam, Carey—Wallace & Co.
898 St. George, Hall.
1443 Windsor, Reaume—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE

1399 A. S. Davis, Ford—Farnham & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Modd—ll—Finlay Muir & Co.
1090 Bergen (s), Nicol—W. Nicol & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Seston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nicholls—Farnham & Co.
1572 Valiant, Durham—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

1391 Batavia (s), Crocco—C. Grondona.

FOR ANTWERP.

1296 Galatea (s), Baker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

996 Consett (s), Whittaker—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Hitcham.

FOR TRIESTE.

1311 Minerva (s)—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

752 Annie Lorway, Gales—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1240 Socotra (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1253 Goleonda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

934 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Thibet (s), Eastley—Mail, 15th May.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

261 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
1707 Koina (s), Morrison—Sea bin Califa.

FOR KURRACHEE.

302 Chingtoo, Baikie.
1022 Zante (s), Fox—Ritchie, Steuart Co.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.

626 Wall's Castle, Brown—The Captain.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

51 Algofar, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1164 Alnine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, McFarlane.
1268 Ambassador, Williamson—Wallace & Co.
1289 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1427 Brodalbane, Howell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1457 Erin Star, McVee.
101 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
668 Electra, Thomson.
1628 Gunsar, Whitmore—Knoop & Co.
495 Umballa, Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.
378 Iona, Kilgour.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
889 Marlborough, Sampson.
1130 Marathon, Jones—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1834 Princess Alexandra, Ratt—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1498 Stornaway, Storm—W. Nicol & Co.
1149 Sultan, Starkey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1102 Seaforth, Crawley, Finlay, Muir & Co.
1022 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—D. Sassoon & Co.
1150 Winona, Bryce—Farnham & Co.
1236 William McGilvery, Nickels.

COUNTRY TRADERS

1 95 Futtay Mobarunk, Nacoda.
611 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Inelis—M. Nusserwanjee.
548 Mula (s), Doort—Essa bin Califa.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4. James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
Diamond (s), Rosamond.
533 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.]
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 28.

Lucas, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

APRIL 29.

Brander, Lieut-Col, Bengal Comst Dept, to appear before a Medl Board, from Nawul Pindee.
Preston, Capt, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Allahabad.
Westmeott, Col, Bengal 2nd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Bolaram.

APRIL 30.

Anderson, Surg, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Umballa.
Stewart, Major, Bengal R A, on furlough, from Cawnpore.
Blunshard, Capt, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MAY 1.

Roberts, Surg, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Wilkins, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Loch, Col, Bombay S C, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Sheppard, Lieut, Bombay D O Mhow, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Whitlock, Lieut Col, Madras 5th Regt N I on furlough, to England.
Kelly, Capt, Bengal 1 3rd the Buff, on Medl Cert, to England.
Holmes, Surg, Bengal A M D, on Medl Cert, to England.
Kenn, Major, Bengal 1st P Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Johnson, Surg-Major, Bengal 5th Goorkha Regt, on furlough to England.
Napier, Lieut, Bengal 10th R Hussars, on leave, to England.
Wright, Dpty-Genl, Bengal Hyd Com, on leave, to England.

(*Adjutant Gen*[illegible]

Surgn R Harvery, in join[illegible]
ed to the medical charge of [illegible]
blishments at Simla, in addi-ion to his
from the 16th April, vice Surgn Maj Morice.

Surgn Maj A F Bradshaw, Surgn to H E the [illegible] take over medical charge of the Head Quarters Staff establishments, at Simla, from Surgn Harvey, from the 21st April 1876, inclusive.

Lt N R Stewart, 65th Foot, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl D M Stewart, C B, Comdg the Lahore Division.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Rohilchund Dist Order, dated the 4th April 1876, directing Capt A J A Jackson, 1-18th Foot, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate at a Genl Court Martial to be assembled at Barrelly on the 7th idem.

Eastern Frontier List Order, dated the 9th April 1876, directing Surgn E G Russell, M B, Civil Medical Officer, Gauhati, to take medical charge of the 42nd N I, during the absence of Surgn J Wilson, M D, on duty at Shillong.

Gwalior Dist Order, dated the 13th April 1876, appointing Hospital Apprentice W A Butcher, to officiate as Asst Apothecary from the 24th Feb to the 9th March 1876, while in medical charge of a draft of the 63rd Foot, proceeding from Cawnpore to Jhansi.

Morar Station Order, dated the 8th April 1876, appointing Surgn Maj T T Gardner to to the medical charge of the military prison, fortress of Gwalior, in addition to his other duties.

Dum Dum Station Order, dated the 10th April 1876, appointing Lt W L Manuel, 40th Foot, to officiate as

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE KHELAT EXPEDITION.

LAHORE, 1st MAY.

The party left behind rejoined Major Sandeman on the 19th April. The whole force moved onwards on the 20th. The caravans were escorted by the Brahoes and Beloochees, and arrived at Quetta on the 17th and then proceeded onwards.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

ALLAHABAD, 1st MAY.

Dr. Adley will relieve Dr. Cannon, Deputy Surgeon-General at Lucknow. Dr. Cannon goes home on furlough. Dr. Bellew has been gazetted Residency Surgeon, Khatmandoo, in place of Dr. Wright, retired.

HERAT, PERSIA, AND THE FRONTIER.

The *Pioneer* states that Dr. Bellew is with the Viceroy, advising about the road to Herat. Sir Lewis Pelly is giving the Viceroy advice about Persian affairs and frontier matters.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th instant (via Brindisi) were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed very dull.	
Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8⅝d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42
Chartered „ „	£16
Do. Mercantile „	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£23
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£77,125,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£97,500,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85
4½ do. do.	85¼
5% do. do.	89
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	106½

THE Committee of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens hope to be able to open them to the public on the 4th of May.

A PUBLIC meeting of native gentlemen was held in the Julsah-i-tahsil at Lucknow on Sunday last, to protest against the proposed Dramatic Performances Bill. About two hundred persons were present.

WE read in a Calcutta paper that the well-known plater, Kingcraft, has changed hands. Mr. Downall has purchased the horse for Rs. 13,000, and it is not at all improbable that Kingcraft will put in an appearance in June next.

THE railway to the Wurora Colliery was opened on Wednesday last, the 26th April, when the locomotive engine reached the coal mine for the first time and took away a full train of coals in some 18 or 20 waggons. The traffic will continue by rail till the monsoon breaks when the progressive openings at the colliery will be stemmed till the railway is again opened in October.

THE line of State Railway from Indore to Mhow and Ooojein is to be opened for goods and passenger traffic from the 1st July next. Mr. Pearce, Traffic Superintendent, is to take charge of the traffic from Khundwah, a Mr. Hantle taking his place. The line throughout from Khundwah to Indore is to be opened by the 1st July next year. The surveying party for the Neemuch extension are now nearly at the end of their survey work, but it will be some years yet before the line will have joined the Rajpootana branch at Nusseerabad.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Press Company, published in our yesterday's paper, we learn that Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia and Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee yesterday went to the registered office of the Company, and demanded inspection of the particular item to which allusion was made on Saturday; but the Secretary, in the name of the Directors, declined to accede to the request. The abovenamed shareholders then protested against such arbitrary conduct, and left the office, intending, we are informed, to take such steps as they may be advised in the matter. As the name of a high Government officer is freely mentioned in connection with this unpleasant affair, we think it is our duty to state that the officer referred to is Mr. Moylan, the Government Inspector of Boilers.

A CORRESPONDENT at Indore writing to the *Englishman* gives the following particulars about Holkar's financing [projects]:—"There is very little in the way of news to send from here. The topic of conversation just now is the rich [gifts] of Holkar wishing to recoup himself [for] moneys expended on the Prince of Wales' visit last month. He has hit on the plan of making a compulsory advance of twelve months' salary to all his establishments—revenue, judicial, ministerial, army, forest, and household—this advance to be subject to a deduction of ten per cent. for interest. Half a year's payments advanced, and ten per cent. interest secured! I don't know what the Prime Minister, Rogonath Rao, will say to this, but the European employes, I fancy, will resign en masse. Mr. Carey, the Durbar Public Works Officer, in charge of the forests, as has lately appointed tutor to His Highness' sons, Captain Norman Franks, and Mr. Broome, in charge of the cotton mills, will not stand this being done."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—With the malicious purpose of stumping Sir Richard Temple, one of our contemporaries propounds a question, which would, indeed, take by surprise almost any other person to whom it might happen to be put, but which will probably have no other effect upon Sir Richard than that of producing one of those pleasant smiles with which we are all so familiar. Writing about the rumour, which accuses the Lieutenant-Governor of having endeavoured to [detract] from a subordinate official some confession of his reputed authorship of an amusing pamphlet, our contemporary suddenly breaks off with the question:—"Has Sir Richard never written anonymously himself?" No doubt, if Dr. Smith, of the *Friend of India*, could be placed under an air-pump, and required to give up the name of the author of the articles, which extolled the administration of the Central Provinces at a time, when, by the merest accident, Sir Richard Temple happened to be the Chief Commissioner, the public would be at once pleased and delighted with the result of the investigation. But it is so obvious to the meanest capacity—if to [any]—that there is the vastest difference [in] giving the world agreeable information [about] oneself, which the world could not otherwise gain, and ill-natured abuse. Most other [men] have, at some time or other, written ill-[natured] things about others: but we feel sure [that] nothing worse than self-praise ever flowed [from] the pen of the light hearted man who [got] a medal in his own honor on the occasion [of] an agricultural show in Nagpore.

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* writes as follows about the latest scandals in high life in London:—It seems that no elopement was intended, and that nothing was further from the intention of the parties concerned than to break up the peace of two families. The catastrophe was entirely due to the prying and meddling of those pests, blood-relations. One of these, on the husband's side, of course, entertained some curious suspicions, and, acting the part of an amateur detective, pounced upon the happy pair at an awkward moment. This comes of having brothers-in-law. There was a scene, of course, and the lovers left together. The male sinner has since returned to town, but the whereabouts of his handsome accomplice is not precisely known. The vulgar slang phrase of the day—"another good man gone wrong"—hardly applies to the present case, as people generally express great sorrow for Lady A in being equally unfortunate in her legal and illegal connections. "All's well that ends well" may be said of the *escland* before last. Lady T., who "bolted" from a husband in the prime of life with Lord T., who is certainly old enough to be his father, had the sense to go home again after six weeks' absence, and cleverness and beauty enough to affect an immediate reconciliation with the injured one. It was the funniest elopement ever known. Nobody took it seriously but the lady's brother, who was very unnecessarily demonstrative. Menelaus took back his Helen amiably enough, and superannuated Paris was not sorry to get rid of her, telling his friends, who congratulated him on his splendid success, that "he was devilish glad to get back to the Club."

THERE being no code regulating the travelling allowance of Members of Council and Secretaries to Government proceeding to Ootacamund, the Madras Government have just compiled a scale on the basis of those in force in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies. We are told by the *Madras Mail* that a member of Council or Secretary to Government is now to be allowed the sum of Rs. 350 for his own personal expenses, and (if married) Rs. 100 for his wife, and Rs. 70 for every child above twelve years of age, and Rs. 40 for every child over three and under twelve years. If any of these officials be single, and have a mother or sister solely dependent upon them they are authorised to draw Rs. 100 for such relative's expenses. The bills for the payment of this travelling allowance are not to be made out in detail, but are to show the amounts in full in the form of a simple declaration. The *Mail* institutes a comparison between the actual expense of the journey to the hills, and the sum that may be drawn on the ground that it is required to cover such expense, which is edifying:—

Railway fare for Councillor, wife, and grown up son and daughter, 1st class, Madras to Mettapolliam at Rs. 26 each	Rs. 104
Transit from Mettapolliam to Ootacamund about Rs. 25 each	Rs. 100
Balance pocketed, and no questions asked	Rs. 386
	Rs. 590
Ditto on the return journey.	
Travelling allowance for Councillor	350
Wife	100
Son	70
Daughter	70
	Rs... 590

It is not yet known, adds our contemporary, when the Government Resolution, providing Councillors and Secretaries with church seats, house-rent, badminton bats, dhoby, brandies and sodas, cheroots and toothpicks, at the public expense, will be promulgated.

THE latest "grievances" in the Mysore family appear to be the mysterious departure of the Maharaja's brother from Ooty, a few days ago, unattended and in a common [illegible]. This however caused, is succeeded by three other events which a native paper, the *Karnataka Prakasika*, in a recent issue brings to prominent notice, and which, he says, were communicated to him by his special correspondent at Mysore as having happened at Ootacamund. The circumstances are as follows:—

"1. That His Highness when playing in a swing-cradle had a fall, and was rather severely hurt.

"2. That His Highness' desire to proceed to Mysore forthwith to see the Kanee was not complied with.

"3. That His Highness' brother Subrahmanya Urs was directed at once to proceed to Mysore."

The *Bangalore Examiner* remarks that the native paper does not "vouch for the correctness of the above information," but he is "inclined to believe that such a state of things is not at all unlikely under the present management at the palace." He then goes on, we are told, to lay [stress] on the fact, first, of the Maharaja being allowed to mount a "swing-cradle," and, secondly, on the fact of his being allowed to fall therefrom, as if these were acts beneath the dignity of the young Prince, and which his attendants and those who have the supervision of his education ought not to have permitted. The native paper arrives at the following conclusion which the *Examiner* "cordially endorses":—"On the whole we are constrained to say, that things are not going on as they ought to do; there is something radically wrong about the Palace management; and it is very necessary that the superior authorities should carefully look into it, and do the needful. We have no doubt that our Officiating Chief Commissioner was made acquainted at Ooty with what has passed, or has heard full particulars at Mysore on his return from the Hills; and when anything wrong is once brought to his notice, the people may rest assured that the needful will be done."

BY the death of Colonel Strange, the Council of the Royal Society has lost a valued and respected member, and one whose peculiar place it will not be easy to refill. He died on the 9th April, at the age of 58. He was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Strange, and was born in 1818 at Westminster. He was educated at Harrow, and went direct from school to the Indian Army, where his special talents caused him to be employed in the great Trigonometrical Survey of India, a work with which his name must always be connected. Before his retirement from the work of the Survey (in 1869) he had held for some years the post of Astronomical Assistant to the Survey. In 1861 he returned to England and retired from the army as Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the following year he was appointed Inspector of Scientific Instruments to the Indian Government, and was entrusted with the task of superintending the construction of the scientific instruments required for the Survey. To this task he devoted himself with the greatest skill and perseverance; and the instruments prepared, or now in course of construction, at the Observatory in Lambeth, bear testimony to the mechanical and scientific knowledge bestowed upon them. Colonel Strange became a member of this Society in 1870, and in 1872 he was elected on the Council. He read papers before the Society on "The Relations of the State to Science," and "The Channel Passage." He served on many of the committees of the Society, on all of which his wide scientific knowledge was most valuable. He also contributed memoirs and papers to the Royal Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, the British Association, the Royal United Service Institution, and the Meteorological Society. He was a juror for the Exhibitions of 1862 and 1867 (Paris). The Commission on "Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science" was in no small degree the result of his efforts, and the views adopted in its reports differed but little from those advocated by Colonel Strange when the movement first began.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. P. Nicholson and Mr. G. Whitten.

For Brindisi.—Mr Rowett, Mr. Brereton, Captain C. Young, Mr. Louis Schwendler, and Mr. Morris Chapman.

For Venice.—Mr and Mrs Dickinson.

AN old farmer said to his sons, "Boys, don't you ever speke slate, or wait for somethin' to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a meddler with a pail' twixt your legs, and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

THAT carefully compiled annual, "Whitaker's Almanac," contains this year a most ludicrous typographical error. In the Parliamentary Summary, page 222, appears the entry:—"May 10, Lords. The second reading of the Scotch Fiends Bill was lost." Of course the Scottish Tends Bill is meant, but the paragraph was probably set up by the "printer's devil," who took the opportunity of perpetrating a "joak" at the expense of his Northern relatives.—*London Scottish Journal.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BELGAUM, 28TH APRIL.

We have had very [illegible] weather here lately, considering the time of year. Thunderstorms are getting quite fashionable towards the cool of the day, and in consequence one's evening ride or drive is accomplished under difficulties. The clouds are always hanging about, but it seems rather a toss-up whether or no the rain descends.

This rural little station has been quite gay lately, dissipation after dissipation succeeding each other with startling rapidity, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that our "spins" are away on the hills, bestowing their charms on others, perhaps more worthy of them.

Our joyous hearts could not even be restrained by the awful solemnity of Lent, which the Church through its spiritual pastors and masters impresses upon us for six weeks every year. On the Wednesday and Thursday preceding Easter, the Royal Artillery (C-A Brigade), held their athletic sports on the *maidan* at the back of their barracks. The flower of Belgaum were present to cheer the competitors with their smiles—these smiles being somehow always considered a great stimulant to exertion on these occasions. The band of the Royal Fusiliers attended on the first day, and the Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers discoursed sweet music on the day following. Not only were our proverbially savage hearts soothed by music, but our proverbially thirsty souls were refreshed by the brandies and sodas consumed in the strong west wind which rushed across the *maidan*, regardless of our cool attire. The proceedings wound up by a tug of war between the Gunners and the Fusiliers—20 men aside—in which the latter were victorious. It is only fair to say that the Gunners had shortly before been pulling among themselves, and so did not bring their bodies fresh to the contest. A return match will doubtless soon come off, in which I should now be inclined to back the British Line, as they work better together and allow their opponents to begin the attack, which the latter are too ready to do.

Let us hope these innocent sports have offended no zealous churchmen, rather let us remember the convenient old maxim, "The better the day, the better the deed."

Of Padres, we have two—the one High Church, commonly so called—the other Broad Church, but of an orthodox type. The former holds forth in the Garrison Chapel in the Camp. The latter has for his particular charge the better instruction in things [spiri]tual of the inmates of the Fort. Both types of Padre are mild in their particular styles. High Church is awed somewhat by the presence of a Judge of most practical appearance, who, rumour says, did once walk out of Church followed by some equally righteously indignant parishioners. Surely, the spirit here displayed, if only properly developed, will some day cause their names to be coupled with the noble army of martyrs of the Reformation! Those grand old puritan days! but not for me, thank you. In consequence of this judicial ebullition of feeling, the light of our somewhat exalted Padre is for the time hid under a bushel.

Broad Church is of the muscular Christian school, jovially inclined, plays Badminton (at which he is rather an adept) during Passion week, and no ascetic practices seem to have "mortified" his members. He is withal liberal minded, but orthodox to a degree, and his sermons would doubtless be more listened to if he would only reduce the high pressure rate at which he runs through them.

Men whose opinions agree with the Reverend Padre are founded upon a rock; those who beg to differ with him as regards his belief in the historical accuracy of the Bible are like houses built upon the sand, which the storm assuredly lays low. So at least he informs his congregation—and we are not very sceptically inclined here.

With the opening of Easter week the Royal Fusiliers came to the front. On Easter Monday they gave a large feast to the children of the regiment under the trees, on the spot where the Commander-in-Chief encamped during his late visit. General and Mrs. Kirby were present, and the station was largely represented—all for the time being showed themselves children, and nothing occurred to mar the fun: the usual races, swings, kiss in the ring, dancing, and extensive feeding, being carried on with much gusto. The whole concluded with a display of fireworks which spoke well for the pyrotechnic skill of the natives of the bazaar.

But doubtless the event of the year so far has been the charming ball which the gallant Fusiliers gave on Wednesday last to the station. Though many of our inhabitants are away on the hills, there are still a number of ladies enduring the heat and toil of the day in this pleasant little station. It is needless to say, that the Fusilier element in this regiment has fully kept up the reputation for hospitality which it brought from Poona. Dancing was continued till 3 A.M., and the ladies showed a pluck and perseverance in dancing on an unusually hot night, which I was going to say, was worthy of a better cause, but the query is, could there be a better cause?

Brigadier General, and Mrs. Kirby gave a garden party some little time ago, and owing to the extent of their garden, lawn tennis, badminton and archery were all going on together and a most agreeable afternoon was spent. Our General evidently intends doing his best to enliven the station, and were it not for the strict rules about the observance of uniform which he has issued, we should all be very jolly notwithstanding the hot weather. Last, but by no means least, must be mentioned the hospitality of the P. W. O. Grenadiers, who have always been foremost in organizing social reunions. Every Tuesday evening badminton is played on the Grenadier mess, to the accompaniment of a good band. This regiment is particularly fortunate in the possession of particularly charming ladies. Can this possibly have been the reason for the honour lately conferred on them by being styled the Prince of Wales' Own? We all know that our Prince is of a susceptible nature in that direction. As I close this, I find from a printed circular that some scratch races are got up by the Fusiliers for Saturday next. Among the events is "The Polo Post Futurum Stakes," the "Happy Despatch" and the "Belgaum Bucket"—all tatto races, and the latter to be ridden bare-backed by non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. If the races are as amusing as the nomenclature, a good afternoon's sport may be expected.

Your article on the *canis ictibus* of dog *vs.* cat caused much amusement here, and there was a heavy run on the *Gazette*. It is whispered that the owner of the deceased cat, who has gone off on leave to Madras, was recommended change of air by his doctor, owing to the state of health brought on by the death of the cat and the perusal of your article. The dog still lives!

LUCKNOW, 26TH APRIL.

A TERRIFIC hailstorm broke upon us a few nights ago, after a boisterously windy day, and astonished us with the size of its "ammunition," which fell thick and fast. Some specimens of the hail are said to have weighed fully a pound, the average being from eight to ten ounces, although in parts where the storm was less severe, the hail was much as it usually is. Fortunately the crops had for the most part been garnered a few days before, and most people were under shelter, or the damage would have been very serious. A woman who was out in the storm was killed, and considerable havoc has been caused among the glass doors and windows both in Cantonments and Civil Lines. A contemporary says that the "deluge pour" for all the world made us for a moment imagine with a very little stretch of fancy that we were being battered by some relentless foe as in 1857." The atmosphere was agreeably affected by the storm, but alas! times have changed, and we are now enduring what for the time of the year is very hot weather indeed. Punkahs and tatties have but little relief to afford, when the hot air refuses to be set in motion by mechanical means, and we are literally undergoing a process of "stewing" which is as disagreeable as it is distressing. The health of the station is, however, I am glad to say, all that can be expected, and small-pox, which was prevalent a month or so ago, has left us at peace.

The "Civil Lines Society," started for the purpose of promoting social gatherings in the shape of badminton, croquet, evening parties, theatricals, *et hoc genus omne*, made its *début* during the past week in a theatrical performance, under the patronage of the Major General, Commanding the Oudh Division. "The Stranger," replete with interesting situations, was the piece presented; and allowing for amateur ignorance of stage effects, was very creditably played. There was a very full house to greet the rise of the curtain; a proof that Lucknow society appreciates the endeavours of its fellows to disperse the *ennui*, and break the monotony of the hot season. Of late years, since Dave Carson has forsaken his regular visits, theatricals and the stage in all its phases of concert, minstrels, etc., have been at a discount, and amateur talent has failed to find a field for its exercise.

A cruel murder has come to light quite by accident. A train on the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, about four days ago, ran over the body of a child a few miles from the Hardoi Station. The police were informed of the circumstances, and went down to remove the body. An energetic District Superintendent of Police, who had just taken charge of the district, took the trouble to examine the body. It appeared from a very casual examination that the train had passed only over one of the lad's legs, and that there was a deep cut round the throat and neck. Further examination showed that the head had been regularly battered in, an enquiry was at once instituted, and the arrest of the murderers followed. One of the men (there were three of them) has made a full confession of the crime, and says robbery was the motive. The boy had on his person about thirty rupees worth of silver ornaments, which have been given up by the murderers. It is to be feared that in too many cases the police, to avoid starting suspicions of murder which they afterwards might fail to carry home to any one, accept the plausible report of death by being run over by a train.

Another case of suicide has occurred in the 65th Regiment here. It was only a month or so ago that the last case was reported. The Colonel and officers, who have all along taken the deepest interest in promoting the cause of "total abstinence," have assisted the men in the formation of "Good Templar" lodges, and encouraged tea meetings. But the soldier, taking advantage of the generous confidence in his strict "temperance," indulges "on the sly." Facilities must exist as these cases of suicide prove that the purchase of liquor at night, and it is time something was done to check the illicit trade in spurious intoxicating drugs, which there can be no doubt is carried on in every cantonment. Strict as the law is in regard to the sale of liquors of any kind to soldiers, various devices are resorted to, and even by so called respectable vendors, to evade the law. Firms in Lucknow as elsewhere are known to refuse sale of liquor to a soldier but are ready enough to sell to a soldier's wife. And this with the soldier standing at the door. In fact, I have personally known of instances where liquor has been purchased in this manner and retailed in cantonments by the soldiers themselves. Again, native vendors in the bazars under the cloak of night hawk sodawater bottles with a concoction of brandy or other liquor and *datura*, which they sell to men on whom they can depend not to divulge the secret. While so much is being done by the military authorities for the amelioration of the British Army, it is absolute folly to close one's eyes to the main spring of failure which the facility of obtaining drink affords to the difficulties that surround practical reform in the Army.

BOMBAY.

MATTER GENERAL LIBRARY.—The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Native General Library will be held this afternoon at 5-30 o'clock, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, when it is hoped that members and all who are connected with this popular library will attend.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Goanese servant, named Bastio Gonsalves, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing Rs. 50 in cash, the property of his master, Mr. J. C. DeSanto, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Narayen Myputtee, a cart-driver, was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly torturing his bullocks at the Elphinstone Bunder that morning. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 8.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack buggy driver, named Ahmed Allam, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of rash and negligent driving on the night previous at the Duncan Road, and thereby injuring a Hindoo girl. He was fined Rs. 25, and Rs. 10 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant, the Hindoo girl, as compensation.

EUROPEAN LUNATICS.—Ten European lunatics from the Colaba Lunatic Asylum were yesterday escorted by a guard of five European police officers on board the *s. s.* Akola, which left our harbour yesterday afternoon for Kurrachee. On her arrival there the ten lunatics will be transhipped to the *s. s.* Java, which vessel leaves that port on the 8th instant for England, *via* the Suez Canal.

THEFT ACCOMPANIED WITH AN ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Adam Suliman, described as a vagrant, was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 49, from the person of Chandbee, woman, and also with assaulting her. The charges were proved against the prisoner who feigned insanity, consequently the Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination, and reserved his sentence until the result was known.

MAHOMEDAN BARBERS AT VARIANCE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mahomed Sultan, a calasees and three other Mahomedans of the barber caste, named Bowla Mahomed, Joomer Mahomed and Hajee Mahomed, stood charged with committing an assault against the person of Jooma Arabee, also a barber by caste, on the 27th March last. The complainant in this case is alleged to have been assaulted on the night of the 27th March at Bapoo Arjoon Mohla, by the first and second defendants with sticks and by the other two with their fists, and he had been so severely mal-treated by the defendants on that night that he was laid up in the hospital for nearly a month. The assault is supposed to have arisen through an ill-feeling that existed between the complainant and the third and fourth defendants, in consequence of the complainant having interfered at an altercation that took place at a caste meeting three days previous to this assault, between complainant's brother-in-law and the third and fourth defendants at which instance they (third and fourth defendants) threatened to do him some harm. Upon the evidence adduced, the Magistrate in disposing of the case adjudged the first and second defendants guilty and sentenced them each to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail, and ordered that defendants Nos. 3 and 4 be bound over in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each in their own recognizance, with a surety each in the same amount, to keep the peace towards the complainant for twelve months. Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Tobin (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, solicitors,) appeared for defendant No. 2 and Mr. Balcrishna for defendants Nos. 3 and 4.

AS TALL AS A LAMP-POST.—A very tall man, a passenger by the train on Saturday afternoon, attracted much attention, and the people collected in groups to look at him. We believe his height was 7 feet 9 inches, and it seemed as if he was up a head among the lamps on the station and could dash them about at will.—*Deccan Herald*, May 1.

PLEASURABLE PAINS.—We hear from Mahableshwar that there was a dust-storm there all Friday night, which blew violently at times and made the tall trees sigh under its force. On Saturday when our correspondent wrote there was every appearance of an impending storm which made the air close and oppressive. It has been strange to have puffs of dry hot winds on the beautiful Mahableshwar Hills at the end of April. Usually at this time of the year there has been soft air and well-laid dust after heavy mango showers. The old residents complain a good deal of the backward state of the gardens and that some of the most delicate specimens have failed owing to the want of moisture in the air. We hope that May will be a delightful month to make up for it all.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PROPHECY AND ITS FULFILMENT.—The results of the late First Arts examination in the Bombay University can hardly have given satisfaction to any one. What is to be thought indeed of the state of education in the Presidency, when out of 176 Undergraduates who aspired to take the next step towards a degree in the University, only 29 were successful? Perhaps the Hindoos may feel some satisfaction, in the dubious distinction that has, it seems to us, befallen them, in the fact that the youths of their race form a good two-thirds of the fortunate few. But certainly the Parsees cannot be satisfied with themselves, seeing that only five of them were found to be up to the mark, two of these, be it said, coming from St. Xavier's College. As to the Christian body, who were represented among the victors by one European and one Portuguese, we must leave them in company with the one Mahomedan, who represented his creed among the happy few; assuredly but little satisfaction can be enjoyed by those three successful units. But apart from the candidates and the races represented by them, we venture to opine that even the Vice-Chancellor of the University must find himself much disconcerted by the results on which we are commenting. It will be remembered that at the Convocation held in January, the Vice-Chancellor's speech was conspicuous for its one observation, which to many persons seemed not to be well founded. The remark was that severe matriculation examinations lead to successful examinations for the University Degree in Arts. But how strongly the remark stands condemned by the results of this, the very first examination after it was uttered. It happens that the Matriculation examination in 1874, which gave the Undergraduates who have just made themselves rather notorious, was particularly severe: out of 1084 candidates at the Matriculation examination in that year, only 262 passed. But, according to the Vice-Chancellor, that severity should have told in favour of the F. E. A. examination in 1876. Whether it did so tell, let the monster hecatomb before us give evidence.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Sunday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 6 under treatment, 1 admission, no discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 1 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges, and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 7 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and 1 death.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER MEMORIAL FUND.

We noticed in our columns some days ago the resolve of the Principal and Professors of the Elphinstone College to raise a fund for a memorial of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier. We are happy to hear the fund is progressing rapidly. Principal Wordsworth and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, collect the subscriptions. The following is from the prospectus:—

"At a common room meeting held on the 11th April 1876, it was unanimously resolved to raise a fund by subscription from the present and past members of the College, and all who are interested in its welfare or have had sons or relations there, for the purpose of placing in the College Common-room a bust or a full length portrait executed in oil colours, of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., C.S.I. It is intended that this memorial should be an expression of the feelings of gratitude entertained by Elphinstonians towards the patron of the College, who has provided for it a worthy home, and at the same time recognise on the part of the friends of the College as distinct from the general public, the noble benefactions by which Sir Cowasjee has promoted the education of his countrymen."

A COUNTRY editor received the following:—"Dear Sir,—I have looked carefully and patiently over your paper for months for the death of some individual I was acquainted with, but as yet not a single soul I care anything about has dropped off; you will please to have my name ceased."

DISPUTE REGARDING A TRUST ESTATE.

KUBBEE VS. NAVIBAKH, WIDOW AND OTHERS.

At the High Court on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in the above case, which was heard before his Lordship for many days a short time ago. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate General and Mr. Lang, instructed by the same solicitors, for the defendant Navibaee; the Advocate General and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, for the Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdass, for the defendant Lukhmidas Khemjee; the Hon. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Pigot, instructed by the same solicitors, for the defendant Mathuradas Lowjee; and Mr. Marriott and Mr. Farran for the defendant Gokee.

In this suit, the plaintiff, who was described in the plaint as an infant of the age of ten years, a daughter of the late Cullianjee Ludha who died about the 24th October 1868 intestate and without male issue, sued by her next friend Khutao Ludha, one of the brothers of Cullianjee Ludha, and prayed that a certain indenture of trust, bearing date 13th August 1869, and executed by her mother, the defendant Navibaee, may be declared to be void and may be set aside accordingly, either altogether, or so far as it purported to convey the immoveable property (including the premises now occupied by the Bombay Club) of Cullianjee Ludha to the defendants Luckhmidass and Navibaee, (plaintiff's mother) upon trust for sale, and to affect the said immoveable property, or to create any trust thereof for any period exceeding the life of Navibaee; that, if necessary, the estate and effects of Cullianjee Ludha may be administered by and under the direction of the High Court; and that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as to this Court shall seem meet. The particulars of the dispute are of no public interest; and we content ourselves with giving Mr. Justice Bayley's decree, which was as follows:—

I pass a decree in favour of the plaintiff. Declare that the indenture of the 13th August 1869 was duly executed by the defendants Navibaee and Lukhmidass Khemjee, and that such indenture was and is binding upon the defendants Navibaee and Lukhmidass Khemjee; and that the trusts thereby created were and are valid and subsisting. But considering that Navibaee, in the said indenture, has taken upon herself to create certain interests in the immoveable property of her deceased husband Cullianjee Ludha, which will extend beyond the life time of Navibaee, and that the plaintiff Kubbee and the defendant Gokee, at the time of the execution of the indenture of the 13th August 1869, respectively were and still are infants under the ages of 18 years, this Court doth order that the plaintiff Kubbee and the defendant Gokee, within six calendar months after they respectively attain the age of 18 years, or their respective majorities according to the law then in force in the town and island of Bombay, do specify to this Court whether or not they or either of them will consent to be bound by the provisions of the indenture of the 13th August 1869, and to [illegible] to them, if so advised to apply to this Court to rectify any of the provisions of the indenture in case they object to the same. Subject to any remarks I may hear from counsel on the question of costs, I am disposed at present to think that all the parties to this suit, except the defendant Navibaee, might have their costs out of the estate of the late Cullianjee Ludha, and if the same be insufficient to pay them, such costs to be paid out of the moveable and immoveable property, the subject of the trusts created by and under the indenture of the 13th August 1869. The costs of all of such parties to be taken as between solicitor and client. Considering, however, the discreditable part which Navibaee has played in this litigation, her conduct requiring the production of a very large quantity of evidence, both oral and documentary, to disprove the allegations made on her behalf in the correspondence previous to the suit, and in her written statement, and bearing in mind the charges of fraud and undue influence which she has brought, but entirely failed to substantiate against her co-trustee Lukhmidas Khemjee, I shall order that she bear her own costs throughout in this suit. I should like to hear counsel upon the point whether Navibaee ought not to pay Lukhmidas Khemjee, Gokee, and Mathuradass, their costs of this suit. I have not, and still entertain, some doubt whether Khutao Ludha, the next friend of the plaintiff, ought to be allowed his costs, seeing that I am of opinion that the suit has not been brought for the real benefit of the infant plaintiff. Perhaps, however, as it is quite possible that Kubbee, when she attains her majority, may elect to be bound by the deed of the 13th August 1869, and that Gokee may do the same, Khutao Ludha ought to be recognized to have had costs expended in the prosecution of this suit which has resulted in the plaintiff and Gokee being declared entitled to elect on their respectively attaining their majorities. Upon this and upon other points connected with the question of the costs of this suit, I shall be glad to hear counsel after the vacation. Leave will in the decree be reserved to any of the parties to apply to the Court from time to time as they or any of them may be advised.

In the course of the judgment, in considering the relative credibility of the witnesses, his Lordship spoke of Messrs. Lukhmidas Khemjee, Mathuradas Lowjee, and Bhoyshunker Nundshunker, managing clerk to Messrs. Jeff-reon and Payne, as highly respectable and trustworthy gentlemen, in whose evidence he placed every reliance; and quoted at length the commendatory terms in which both Messrs. Lukhmidas and Mathuradas as regarded their honesty, integrity, and great worth as private individuals and as public-spirited citizens, were spoken of by Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould in their judgments in the "Maharaj Libel Case."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE A "LOW HOUND."

(Calcutta "Statesman.")

"To learn the principles of a man in office," says a late distinguished writer, "a single question will suffice. If he will concur in putting matters on such a footing with respect to the liberty of the Press, that no man shall have more to fear from writing against Government or Ministers than for writing in their favour, the Government which that man desires to see established is liberal and constitutional. If not, he is desirous to maintain a despotic Government, however he may golze the fact over to others or to himself." It is sufficient condemnation of the government both of Lord Northbrook and of the present Government of Bengal, that no official has felt it safe to criticize the measures, or the acts, of either; however important the subject, for however great the need of such criticism. The fact has stamped both Governments with a character of immorality. It is a most healthy sign [any State, when officials are ready to expose evils of which they only are aware; while to punish them for so doing, is a treason against every public interest in the hands of men who are administering the Government. Both Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple have attempted to impose conditions upon the public service that the law does not impose, and that common sense and probity indignantly repudiate. Forbidding able men in the service to give the fruits of their exact knowledge to the public, is the great trembling block to very many reforms. We close the lips of those who are alone qualified to create sound public opinion; and then complain of the weakness and inefficiency of the Press.

Have we so many patient and laborious thinkers on the great social problems that perplex us—that we can afford to silence any of them? Very few men would write good sense in stirring language, have existed in any age. It has been said that the talent of writing well, is even rarer than that of speaking well; while it is certainly more difficult to acquire. And yet we have seen the three or four or perhaps half-dozen men who possessed the gift on this side of India, silenced so far as the Government could silence them: while a well-meaning but weak-minded official hierarchy thinks it quite right. If an official has written upon any subject requiring reform, or exposed evils, or mistakes, or abuses that cannot be denied, they will probably confess that all he has said is perfectly right; but then "he was not the right man to say it." And this monstrous delusion is still kept in countenance even in general society. It comes to this, that we ought to wait for the removal of abuses, or the exposure of evils, until some one discovers them by instinct. If officials are not to be allowed to put us right on subjects they only understand, and to warn us of the existence of abuses or evils, of which they only are aware, we do our best to deprive the Press of all power whatever for good. It is absurd to say that the "official" should give the benefit of any counsel he has to offer to his chief. Are Mr. Secretary Seeling Wax or the Honble. Mr. Red Tape a really better audience than the public, and are they inspired to pronounce upon all human affairs? Who again can expose jobbery, but the men who are themselves behind the screen, and know the real motives of the actors therein? For any official to stand by in timid or indolent silence, when he knows of wrong-doing is to be untrue to the public in whose service he is, and whose bread he is eating.

As to anonymous writing, it is a legal right of every English subject; and it is a daring abuse of power for any "authority" to violate that right, as Sir Richard Temple is said to have done with the author of the Black Pamphlet. Viewed in any light whatever, questions as to the authorship of anonymous writings are intolerable. An inferior cannot question his superior in such a case, and how dare the superior affect a right that no more resides in him than in his subordinate? If a powerful man cannot be questioned, it is the depth of meanness to question a weak one. Results are commonly of the belief moreover, that an author so questioned may justly deny his authorship. The greatest moralist of last century, Dr. Johnson, certainly thought so. The same right is maintained by Archbishop Whately, we believe, in a note to his Elements of Logic, in which he avows himself to have been an anonymous writer, and distinctly claims the right of denying the authorship of

FRADULENT "SPIRITS."

THE *Standard* says:—Stories of the exposures of "spirit media" are of almost every day occurrence; but as there are still many believers in Spiritualism, and as the latest story is a somewhat conclusive one, it may be worth while to record it. A gentleman in Indianopolis was more than half inclined to accept the creed, and much that he had seen had gone far to convince him; but he determined before becoming a staunch supporter carefully to investigate the phenomena, and as a result he tells what he calls "a sad story of spirit sinnocity." A Mrs. Annie Stewart was the medium, whose ministrations he sought, and the first *seance* was on the whole fairly successful. A spirit form came into the room and caressed the investigator's neighbour, who recognised his favourite daughter, and other visitors also acknowledged the appearance of deceased friends and relatives. Mrs. Stewart, however, was not on this occasion in the possession of her fullest power, and stating that she could not "keep the control" the *seance* was not a long one. The gentleman was not so far able to make up his mind one way or the other and attended again; and at the beginning of the next *seance* his suspicions were aroused. He therefore begged Mrs. Stewart to communicate with the spirit of his wife, who as a matter of fact happened to be alive. To her he wrote a message, folded it up, and threw it under the table as directed. It was addressed to "My Dear Wife Eva," and ran "I ask for you, not but what I know you are ever near me, but I want to hear, and I know you will keep the control when once you get it; but some now." The reply was soon written on the medium's slate. "Dear Husband: I will write now. We are happy. Will manifest for you," and shortly afterwards soft arms were put affectionately round his neck and tender kisses pressed on his cheek. As his "dear wife Eva" was quite well and wholly ignorant of all these proceedings, the evidence of the fraud was tolerably complete. But the investigator proposed to make one further proof, and on a grand day, when all the spiritualistic lights of the neighbourhood were to assemble, he took his seat, having, however, very freely daubed his hands with lamp-black, by this time he, too, was accepted as a firm believer and Mrs. Stewart readily persuaded the spirit of "dear Eva" to appear. She warmly grasped his hand, and kissed him, and after a while returned to her cabinet. The light being turned on, Mrs. Stewart was seen awakening from her trance, stretching out her arms, and rubbing her eyes to protect them from the sudden glare of gas; and the spectacle was peculiar for her hand were as black as the ten of clubs, and her face was rapidly assuming the hue and complexion of a female Christy Minstrel. The contriver of this artful scheme says that he really pitied her, and would even have shielded her from discovery. But it was too late, and there was consternation among the faithful. Some of them endeavoured to prove that "the spirits being materialised from the medium's organism would necessarily impart to her what they receive;" but this was generally voted to be "too thin." The investigator is not now a Spiritualist.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF EGYPT.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE pens of the chief writers of Europe are as we write wet with Egyptain ink. The points which chiefly occupy the world of finance are those most rapidly, eagerly, and passionately discussed. Next, no doubt, are those passages from which the ever-greedy demon of party spirit may hope to select useful means of annoyance. The Khedive looks to the date of maturity of his next obligations. The bondholder pries into the possible future of conversion, or into what he would fain hope to be the impossible future of repudiation. But beyond, or rather under, all this lies a yet more important question. It is one of secular permanence. It is one on which Mr. Cave's report sheds some light, though not so much light as could be desired. What is the real condition of Egypt as a producing country? What is its present capacity, and what the ultimate capacity which it may be expected to attain, if the labours of the engineer are directed in the proper channels? If, instead of semi-political, semi-financial schemes, the actual development of the immense fertility of the country by irrigation and by washing out the salt that effloresces in the neglected soil be made the object of the engineer, how far can we calculate on Egypt regaining its ancient fame as the granary and the garden of the Mediterranean? At the present moment, we learn from the Report, 4,805,107 feddans of land pay tax as under cultivation. The feddan is explained by the reporter as nearly to correspond to the English acre. Of this area, 753,231 feddans have been brought under cultivation since Said Pasha's time, being an addition of 18½ per cent. to the area of cultivated Egypt under the present Government. A further area of 352,350 feddans has also been brought under cultivation, and will shortly be assessed for taxation. A yet further area of 267,650 feddans of cultivable ground will become liable to taxation when surveyed; and there remains a further quantity of 1,696,000 feddans of ground registered as fit for cultivation, but not yet cultivated. This raises the total area of cultivable land at present registered to 6,523,107 feddans, which is equal to rather more than a fifth part of the superficies of England and Wales. As to the extent to which this area may be increased by reclamation, the report is silent. We know from the "Etat des Terrains necessaire a l'Etablissement, l'Exploitation, et la Conservation du Canal maritime de Suez," which was drawn up on February 19, 1866, that the lands which it was estimated that the Sweet Water Canal from the Nile would fertilize amounted to 10,214,000 hectares; of which 6,665,000 hectares lay in Africa, and the remainder in Asia. Taking Mr. Cave's determination of the feddan, this would add rather more than 25,000 feddans to cultivable Egypt on the borders of the Canal alone. It is thus a matter of primary necessity, in order to form any accurate view of the natural resources of Egypt, that we should know what area is capable of being brought under cultivation by a judicious distribution of the supply of water that can be drawn from the Nile. As to the yield per feddan, not as matter of taxation alone, but as real productive value it is also very important to have more information. Mr. Cave gives just enough details as to the cultivation of cotton and of sugar show how valuable a detailed report as to the agriculture and products of Egypt might be made. He states the wages of the soldiers who are settled in military colonies, and who are set to work under their officers on the sugar estates, at about 1s. per diem, besides their military pay. The amount of the latter is not given. As twenty-five of these soldiers are said to do as much work as sixty ordinary labourers, it would seem that the main elements of fertile production—soil, sun, water, cheap labour—are present. It is of more importance for us to be made acquainted with the active capabilities of Egypt, regarded as producing country, than to know what is the result of the cotton industry on the estates of the Khedive. Details of correction can be readily supplied by experience if we know the broad limits within which the subject lies. We want to know the best return, under fairly good management, of cotton, of sugar, of corn, and of other products of Egypt per acre. We know that in England an average return of 2 4 per acre is trebled by high farming. The Government land tax which in the instance cited in the report is at the rate of about 10s. per acre, is an unimportant item in comparison to the question of the productive value of the six or seven millions of acres of cultivable Egypt.

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for April.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of April 26.)

ON leaving the hotel, Yorke hastened to seek out Mackenzie Maxwell and consult with him on the momentous subject with which he was oppressed, and which seemed for the time to dwarf all the other business of life into utter insignificance. Yet he could not help thinking with a sort of languid wonder as he hastened along, how small a part of the interview just ended had been devoted to the astonishing news which led to it. Mrs. Pelwheedle had seen Falkland, and was still able to think about her luncheon and her visits; and, except for the gratification afforded her by having a listener, nothing had come out of Yorke's compliance with her urgent summons. And he himself, too, notwithstanding this revelation, found already his thoughts at times wandering to other things.

At Maxwell's club, where he had not been seen for two days, Yorke obtained the address of his lodgings, and on inquiring at the latter place learned that the doctor had gone out of town, but was expected back that afternoon; and Yorke spent the hours restlessly wandering to and for between his own club and the house, too anxious and excited to do aught else. At last, as it was growing dark, he was just leaving the house after making another of many fruitless inquiries, when a cab drove up with his friend inside.

Maxwell recognising Yorke as he stepped out gave him at first a hearty greeting; then as he stopped to pay the driver, an expression of reserve came over him, and he stood hesitating on the pavement, not inviting Yorke to enter the house, but as if waiting for him to go away.

"I understand your doubts," said Yorke presently, approaching him closely and speaking in a low voice; "but there is no secret to be kept from me; I know all."

An expression of surprise and relief came over Maxwell's face, succeeded by one of distrust and anxiety. How much of the awful secret did Yorke know?

"I have seen *her*," continued the other, "and I have seen *him*. It was by a strange chance. Will you not lead the way in, that we may speak about this in private?"

Then, seated in the sitting-room whither Maxwell now conducted him, Yorke told him of the past evening, and the two friends mutually confessed the relief they found in being able to have this confidence on the subject.

"I can't tell you," said the old doctor, "what a burden this secret has been to me; and when I met you last, I felt that if I did not run away, I should be tempted to make a clear breast of it and consult you. And indeed I should have been well pleased to think that the poor lassie should have another friend at hand, for a friend I know you would be; although, of course, you can't be expected to feel for her as I do, who was like a brother to both father and husband. And I would have asked you at once to come down and see her; but then there was *his* secret to keep too, so I was obliged to give you the cold shoulder for a bit, d'ye see? But I am truly glad to think that I have some one to talk the matter over with, for you are a man that can be trusted with a secret."

Maxwell then went on to explain the arrangements that had just been made. Comfortable lodgings had been taken for Olivia at a sheltered point on the south coast. Early to-morrow he meant to go down to Shoalbrook, to try and manage that the outcast should have one view of his wife, as Falkland had already explained, before she started with Maxwell for her new home.

And could not he do anything to help the stricken pair? Yorke asked, and explained to his friend how he was staying in the neighbourhood, urging his strong desire to be of service. At least he could come to him if ever his purse; so much of the distress as money could alleviate he might help to fend off from the unfortunate Olivia.

But Maxwell said that there was no need for that now. No doubt she had been left in terrible straits at one time, before she made herself known to Maxwell; for having been brought up abroad, and the aunt with whom she lived as a girl being dead, she had found herself a stranger in England, friendless and almost without money. But Falkland had enough to keep her from want, and if not, Maxwell himself had more than sufficient for his own simple needs, and was not likely to let the daughter of his old friend suffer, now that her condition was known. No, there was no need of money; "and you, my dear fellow," continued the doctor, "must have plenty of use for all you have got, for you are just at the time of life when a man is likely to have not more than he wants. I suppose you will be having a wife of your own soon. But no doubt the poor girl will be glad to see you now and again, to talk over old times. And perhaps her husband will be coming home, or at any rate sending her some money. He has assigned his half-pay to her already, and it was that she was living upon when she wrote to me—a bare starvation allowance, of course, for one never accustomed to think about money. I don't suppose there is intentional neglect; he seemed always to be very fond of her; it is simply, I suspect, the behaviour of a selfish man, in dreadful embarrassment and at a distance. But we must take care he does not discover the secret; there is no saying how he might take it, or how it might affect his treatment of her. Her best chance of happiness, poor thing, is in being united to him again, horrible though the idea seems. And this is what Falkland, nobly unselfish as ever, himself wishes."

But Maxwell showed great alarm when Yorke told him of his interview with Mrs. Polwheedle. He concurred with the latter in thinking it was hardly to be expected that the secret could now be kept. This new aspect of affairs made them look black indeed. Fresh and greater unhappiness awaited these unfortunate persons if the secret were divulged. He, too, must see Mrs. Polwheedle, and endeavour to hold her to secrecy.

Thus the two friends discussed the sad history of Falkland and Olivia, not talking quickly, for their hearts were too full, but in undertones, and with frequent gaps between reply and question, looking down as they spoke at the embers of the fire before which they sat in the dark room, as Yorke learned from the good doctor further particulars about Olivia's adventures since she left India. Truly a time of trouble and suffering from first to last, with which she was ill fitted in every sense to struggle.

At last Yorke rose to go. Engrossing though the subject of their conversation was, there must be an end of it. Maxwell had business to do, and he himself must be leaving town. But they were to meet again next morning at the riverside inn.

One question Maxwell put as he was leaving the room. Had Falkland mentioned to Yorke the circumstances of his meeting with himself, and did he describe at all how he had passed the last seven years?

Yorke replied that Falkland mentioned the recognition as having been accidental, and that he had frequently referred to his loss of memory, and the difficulty he found in recalling the past.

Maxwell shook his head sadly. "I may as well tell you the whole truth," he said. "These injuries to the head have affected the brain in more ways than one. When I first met our poor friend he was under restraint abroad. He has been perfectly lucid ever since; but I have reason to believe that the greater part of his time since his return to Europe has been passed in this way in different places. Happily for him he has no recollection of these times. But you have seen for yourself what a mere wreck he is in every way of the noble Falkland whom we once knew. Would to God he had really been taken from us when we thought we had lost him!"

Yorke on leaving Maxwell's lodgings hurried to the station. He would just be in time to catch a train for Hamwell, and the best thing he could do would be to go to The Beeches. There he would be near to both Olivia and Falkland, and ready to keep his appointment on the morrow; and he remembered, too, what all this time he had almost forgotten, that some explanation was due to his hosts for his sudden disappearance; still more, that a further explanation must be had with Lucy, and an understanding come to with her father. And yet for the time the prospect of having to do this seemed utterly distasteful. The very notion that he should be scheming plans for happiness and wedded life appeared like a sacrilege to the memory of his first love in her lonely wretchedness.

The train passed through Shoalbrook Junction, stopping there for a minute; the carriage was full as usual of business men returning home, each with his little basket of fish or game; some slept, others discussed the evening papers; while hard by, on the bank of theriver whichflowed swiftly on, were the two unhappy beings whose tragic fate he was watching, unable to avert.

Yorke arrived at The Beeches only a few minutes before dinner-time. Everybody had retired to dress, and the blaze of lights and array of extra waiters bustling about betokened a party, while the presence of the gentlemanly-looking person in the hall proclaimed that Mr. Hanckes was among the guests; but Mr. Peevor came out to greet him, receiving the apologies which Yorke made for his unceremonious departure in quiet an apologetic manner. "Pray do not mention it, Colonel; business is business, of course, and must be attended to; I am a business man myself, you know. I have to go to town myself to-morrow; treating you quiet unceremoniously, you see. But I am so glad that you have been able to return in time for dinner, as we have a few friends whom I should like to introduce to you. So sorry there was no carriage to meet you at the station: if we could have guessed you were coming by that train, I should have made a point of sending one. Those flies are so cold and drafty."

On descending to the blue drawing-room, Yorke found a large party assembled, including Mr. Hanckes, who had come down by the previous train, and he had barely time to pay his greetings to the ladies of the family when dinner was announced. Although the occasion did not lend itself to love passages, for Lucy was surrounded by visitors, it would have been easy for a lover during the brief moment while he held her hand in his to exchange signals with the eye that would have been easily understood; but although she cast a timid inquiring glance at her hero, as if to learn in what mood to find him, it met with no response. Poor Lucy showed only too plainly that she was too much in love as to be ready to accept her lover on his own terms; and in his present mood he was cruel enough to take advantage of his conquest. Perchance the absence of difficulty in winning it had robbed the prize of its value. He did not even notice that she was taken in to dinner by Mr. Hanckes. It fell to him to give his arm to the hostess; and sitting at the same side of the long table as Lucy, and at the other end of it, she could not see him, and he sat moody and preoccupied, not caring to watch her. This eating and drinking, all this pomp and display, and waste of food and wine, and show and glitter, jarred harshly on his senses, as he contrasted the forlorn condition of his two friends so close at hand, and he was in no humour for small talk and civility. But Mr. Peevor was at no time a great talker; and after a few necessary commonplaces about the children, and a polite reference to the business which called him away, she was sufficiently occupied in watching the progress of the feast. The lady on his right was one of those numerous members of society who go persistently to dinner-parties without the least intention of amusing or being amused, and on this occasion was allowed full liberty to gratify her tastes. But, long and dreary though the meal was to Yorke, the sitting in silence and inaction through the long courses seemed preferable to moving away; and when the ladies left the room—Lucy casting back as she passed out a timid glance, to which he merely answered with an empty smile—Mr. Peevor moved up to his wife's seat, and accepted it's languid attention as sufficient encouragement to launch into the domestic price-current talk with a degree of havering persistence that rendered a listner superfluous, and was easily led no to protract the sitting to a much greater length than usual, till even some of the lady deserters showed signs of exhaustion. Yorke, as he well knew, had a duty to do in the drawing-room. To meet Lucy again otherwise than on the new footing justified by what had passed the day before, would be cruel and cowardly. Yet because in his present mood it was a duty and no more, what had still to be done seemed now distasteful. Was it because the events of the last few hours had brought back so vividly the day-dreams of his early manhood, and that he shrank from the effort of finally casting off the bonds which he had worn so long that they had grown to be a part of himself? Was it the reason which he put before himself as the real one, that to be indulging at such a time in schemes for his own happiness was a selfish desecration of old friendship for the two unhappy persons for whose sufferings he professed to feel so deeply? whatever the real cause, it was at any rate a sort of relief that the gentlemens at unusually long over their wine, not moving to the yellow drawing-room till it was nearly time for the visitors' carriages to arrive. Even then Mr. Peevor insisted on bringing up the different male guests to be introduced to him—middle-aged gentlemen all apparently connected in some way with the city; and then on taking him round to be introduced to their various partners, matrons of more or less ample figure, as his (Mr. Peevor's) distinguished friend, Colonel Yorke, the Victoria Cross man, and so forth. And on this occasion he was almost glad to have to go through the ceremony; it gave him an excuse for avoiding Lucy, although he could not help noticing how distraught she looked, as she interrupted the conversation in which Mr. Hanckes was engaging her to steal a troubled glance in his direction. Poor little Lucy! The first real gentleman as it seemed to her that she had ever met, and a hero to boot, this noble creature who had won her simple heart almost from the first moment he looked at her, this splenddid being she had fondly believed to have also fallen in love with herself; but the cup of bliss seemed now to be shattered almost before she had raised it to her lips, and for the first time in her short life, tranquil and tame, she felt all the pangs of real unhappiness.

Even when the guests, except Mr. Hanckes, who was to stop for the night, had taken their departure, and their party was reduced to half-a-dozen persons—for Miss Maria had not come down-stairs this evening—he engaged Miss Cathy in conversation in quite another part of the large room. Miss Cathy had taken advantage of the thaw to go out hunting that morning, and was full of regrets at his absence; there had been two capital runs, and so forth, although mostly over Sunfern Common, which was not like the grass country: and Yorke found it easy to keep the conversation to that subject, Mr. Hanckes coming up to join, and expressing his sympathy with Yorke in having lost his day's hunting; for although not a hunting man himself, he could understand how much the Colonel would have enjoyed it, especially in such company. Such a pity too for Miss Cathy to have been obliged to go alone. For Mr. Hanckes had made up his mind that Yorke's attentions were paid to the horse woman of the family, as became a military man, and was therefore quite easy about his presence in the house. Lucy meanwhiles at in a corner looking over an album of photographs which she had seen a hundred times before.

But when the ladies rose to say good-night, and Yorke who was standing near the door, opened it for them, Lucy's face as she passed out, the last of the three ladies, looked so pitiful—he had held out his hand, which she took without raising her eyes—that he relented from his selfish preoccupation.

"Lucy," he said, in a low voice, following her into the hall, "I have to ask your pardon for a hundred sins this evening; but I have been meeting with some very dear friends who are in sore trouble, and I could not shake off the effect it has produced. Can you forgive me if I tell you so much?" and at the look which accompanied these words, and which Lucy's now upraised eyes received, the poor girl's face brightened up at once, and she stood irresolute between returning his smile, while the tears of joy came up to relieve the anxious little heart. True, this was not quite what she had expected love-making to be; but then she had not yet quite got over her awe of her lover, and to know that he was her lover seemed sufficient happiness.

She stood still in the hall, waiting for something more to be said, or perhaps trying to say something herself; while Cathy, who had left the room just before her divining possibly that the conversation was of an interesting nature had hurried up the staircase and so was out of sight.

"But we must not stand here," continued Yorke, with a smile, "or Mr. Hanckes will be jealous;" and Lucy tripped off, her heart dancing with joy.

Certainly, thought Yorke, as he watched her graceful little figure retreating, the rich brown hair and the handsome toilet seeming to be in keeping with the luxurious surroundings of the scene, if a man may be satisfied with a pretty face, and a loving heart, and a sweet temper, I must be an ill-conditioned fellow to feel any misgivings.

The die was cast now at any rate, but he felt in no humour for an interview that night with Mr. Peevor; nor was a convenient opportunity afforded for doing so. Mr. Hanckes retired at once, announcing himself to be an early sleeper; and Mr. Peevor apologetically proposed that there should be no billiards that evening, as he had to go to town himself early next day on business. So Yorke sought his room to think over the strange incongruity of his position. So long believing himself to be inconsolable, and now to be establishing new interests, and to have found real happiness in his grasp at last, at the very time when he found himself again in Olivia's presence—to be making love to another woman when is first love, the only women he used to think whom he ever could love, was in loneliness and suffering hard by. And there came up, too, the sense that a new duty must now fall upon him. He could not minister to Olivia's wants. In her deserted condition anything like familiarity must be guarded against as leading to possible misconception; but could he reconcile it to his duty to be taking his pleasure while Falkland was hiding his sufferings in some lonely retreat? Was it not his plain duty to devote himself so long as his leave lasted to companionship with Falkland's wrecked fortunes? Life was now very sweet to Yorke; and it was with a full sense of the extent of the sacrifice that he resolved to make it, if Falkland on the Morrow should show any disposition for his companionship. But this must not prevent his coming to an understanding with Lucy's father. That was a plain duty too.

But Yorke's was not the age for broken nights, and while arranging his plans for the morrow he soon fell asleep.

(To be con tinued.)

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—April 8.

SENTIMENT to accompany the toast of "The Queen and the Royal Family."—"Though absent, ever dear!"

Just What's Wanted.—Sir Charles Adderley, in the Parliamentary report of Friday's *Times*, alludes to Shipowners as "Responsible undertakers." If we could only make them responsible!

OH! HORROR!

Tommy (suddenly—on his way home from Church). "What did you take out of the bag, mamma! I only got sixpence! Look here!"

AWFUL ALTERNATIVE.

Mistress (Low Church) to follower discovered in the kitchen on a Sunday. "Now it is getting late, Sir, and you must leave the house at once, unless you'd both like to come up-stairs with me, and I'll read you a sermon!"

CONFUSION OF COURTS.

(See *Punch* ante, p. 109.)

Cook (ecornfully). "Which it were the County 'Court' as the lady were persented at! 'cause she refused to pay her cook's salary along o' her claimin' perkisite!!!"

A TIGHT FIT.

Tailor "I think, Sir, we shall *just* manage to make both ends meet!"

Mr. Bull. "Well, if you can't, Northoote, the fault must be in *your Measures*—not my waist!"

SORS MILTONIANA.

"To whom the wily Adder, blithe and glad—
'Empress, the way is ready and not long.
* * * * *
If thou accept
My conduct, I can bring thee thither soon.'
'Lead then,' said Eve."

Paradise Lost, Book ix., l. 625.

PIPING TIMES.

This must be a pleasant and easy-going employer, who advertises in the *West Sussex Gazette*:—

Wanted, a Carter. Will be allowed to do anything he likes except smoke in the drawing-room. Liberal wages given.—Apply, &c.

Carters seem to inspire facetiousness in advertisers. This is from a Bolton paper:—

Wanted, immediately, an idle, drunken Carter. The advertiser has had so many sober carters that he wants a change, but a moderately sober one would not be objected to.—Inquire, &c.

"NOBLESSE OBLIGE."

Interlocutor. "Who's that showy woman who talks and laughs so loud, and digs people in the ribs?"

Interlocutrix. "Oh, that's the Duchess of Bayswater. She was a Lady Gwendolen Beaumancir, you know!"

Interlocutor (with warmth). "Ah! to be sure! That accounts for her high-bred ease, her aristocratic simplicity of manner, her natural and straightforward——"

Interlocutrix (putting up her eye-glass). "By the bye, pardon me! I have unintentionally misinformed you; it's Mrs. Judkins. She's the widow of an Alderman, and her father was a cheesemonger in the new cut!"

Interlocutor. "*Dear me!*—Ah! hum!—er—Hum!—Ha! That *quite* alters the case! She is very vulgar, I *must* say—*Awful!*"

[N. B.—*It was the Duchess, after all.*

A QUESTION TO BE ASKED.

New Carnivora House, Regent's Park, April 1, 1876.

Dear Mr. Punch,—On the authority of Mr. Disraeli, we are informed that the "Royal Titles Bill" is to have a strictly local operation. I wish, therefore, to know whether the tigers residing in our Indian possessions will be affected by its operation.

Will it be correct in future to speak of a *Royal* Bengal Tiger? Hoping the Zoo, I suppose this designation will still hold. But in India itself must not "Royal" be exalted to "Imperial?"

If so, I hope the tigers will feel a proper sense of their dignity, and improve accordingly in their manners, tastes, and tempers, particularly now that they, like the other native rulers, have had the advantage of becoming more nearly acquainted with that model of urbanity and goodtemper, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Disraeli, though unsuccessful with Lowe forms of human nature may, perhaps, like Orpheus with his lute, be able with his Act to tame that of the savage brute—

"Dictus ob hoclenire tigres."

I remain, dear *Mr. Punch*, yours,
A WOULD-BE IMPERIALIST.

NOTICES.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm-eaten, in logs measuring 18 inches to 24 inches square, and from 22 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the "Agent Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway, Lahore," and shall reach prior to the 7th May 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agent at Bombay, or Calcutta, before the 15th July 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. BIRNEY,
Officiating Personal Assistant.

Lahore, Agent's Office, 19th April 1876.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Forbes Street Fort, on TUESDAY, the 9th May 1876, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1875.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Premjee Dayal who has been elected a Director of the Company by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their body.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 9th May 1876, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th April 1876.

NOTICE.

CHEDA LALL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BOTH BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY LEATHER AND OF SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION,
NEAR MEMORIAL GARDEN,
CAWNPORE.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on TUESDAY, the 2nd May 1876, at half-past 5 P.M., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1875.

The attendance of Donors, Members and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MAJOR C. SHUTTLEWORTH, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE.—Whereas the Widow of the late MAJOR C. SHUTTLEWORTH was appointed Joint Executrix under a Will executed by the deceased. Notice is hereby given that all communications, Claims against, or monies due to the above Estate should be forwarded to her the said Widow, at the "Post Office, Allahabad."

C. E. STACK, Major,
3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry, President, Committee of Adjustment,
Nusseerabad, 24th April 1876.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, has also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871
Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the 450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING
CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, '41, and '38 calibre, weight 19½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,
for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealer in Arms, or from
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHSICIYAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—
General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £2 2s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 170, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

TO BE LET.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND.....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs.100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less then Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, THE FOLLOWING RATES BEING ALLOWED:—

6 months' notice	4 per cent.	per annum.
12 Do.	5 ,,	,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, cool-est, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay; it is close to the sea, and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Repr